## Highly Important from Washington. The Inauguration of James K. Polk,

THE NEW PRESIDENT. FORMATION OF THE NEW CABINET.

## THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Yesterday, at noon, James K. Polk, the newly elected President of the United States, was inauof congregated thousands. All the party leadersall the officers of State-all the representatives of the people-multitudes of the fairest women in the land-and crowds upon crowds of the citizens of the United States, were there, and the whole scene presented one of the most imposing displays of re-publican pomp, splendor, enthusiasm and triumph, ever witnessed in the Capital.

The day opened with the noise of cannon-the ringing of bells—the display of the American flag from the Capitol, the Navy Yard, the public edifices, hotels, and many of the private dwellings of the citizens of Washington. About eight o'clock, early as was the hour, the entire avenue from the President's House to the Capitol, was thronged with men, women, and children, from all sections of the country.

It was rumored in the morning, that General Jackson had arrived, and such a bursting forth of chouts from point to point, as this report caught and spread among the multitude, the ears of moral man have seldom heard. It is scarcely necessary, however, to say, that "Old Hickory" was present only in spirit.

The "Inaugural Address" was sent on by a goverament express, and reached us at eleven o'clock ast night. To it we refer our readers without comment. It will be read with, perhaps, a greater degree of interest than that excited by any similar document since the time of Washington. We shall, this day, receive the fullest and earliest de-

tails of the inauguration, and will issue the intelli-gence immediately in an extra.

Our correspondence from the Capital is of the greatest possible interest and importance. The in-telligence relative to the formation of the new cabinet, will produce great excitement in this region. Washington is in a state of unprecedented erment. But we refer our readers to the letterfrom our correspondents at the Capital, for the de tails of the extraordinary state of parties and or popular feeling there. Discontent-doubt-aston hment-indignation-hope-fear-rejoicing-all the varied and strong passions of the political arena appear to be let loose in Washington, and no one ows what the next hour may bring forth.

We have at this moment the best possible means of obtaining from Washington the fullest, earliest, and most authentic intelligence. Place go reliance upon the rumors, stories, and falsehoods of the party journals, but look out for the Herald coridence from the Capitol.

## The Inaugural Address.

The Inaugural Address.

Fallow Cittiers:—
Without solicitation on my part, I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honorable and most responsible office on earth. I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. Honored with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the diffidence with which I am about to enter on the discharge of my official duties. If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the United States, even in the infancy of the republic, distrusted their ability to discharge the duties of the stated that ought net to be the apprehensions of one so much younger and lessendowed, now that our domain extends from occan that our people have so greatly increased in numbers, and at a time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the orinciples and policy which should characterize the administration of our government? Wall may the boldest fear, and the wisest tremble, when incurring responsibilities on which may depend our country's peace and prosperity, and in some degree, the hopes and happiness of the whole human family.

In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently in-

assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently ine the aid of that Almighty Ru'er of the Universe, in
se hands are the deatines of nations and of men, to
rd this heaven-favored land against the mischiels,
ch, without His guidance, might arise from an unwise
tic policy. With a firm reliance upen the wisdom of
nipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty
ch I am appeinted to pursue, I stand in the presenchis assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take
n myself the solemn obligation, "to the best of my
tty, to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution
be United States."

A concise enumeration of the principles which will guide me in the administrative policy of the government, is not only in accordance with the examples set me by all my predecessors, but is eminently beditting the occasion. The constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the saf-guard of our federative compact, the offspring of conces-sion and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent States, will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

guard of our federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of pance and union this great and increasing family of free and independent States, will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

It will be my first care to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume ne powers not expressly granted or clearly implied in it terms. The government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers; and it by a strict atherment to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the corridor of doubtful or unauthorized implied processes of doubtful or unauthorized implied processes of the control of the

from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and protocted.

The inestimable value of our federal Union is felt and
acknowledged by all. By this system of united and coninderested States, our people are permitted, collectively
and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own
way; and the consequences have been most auspicious—
Since the Union was formed, the number of the States has
accessed from thirteen to twenty-eight; two of these have
taken their position as members of the confederacy within
the last week. Our population has increased from threto twenty millions. New communities and States are seek
ing protection under its segis, and multitudes from the Old
World are flocking to our shores to participate in its
of sings. Beneath its banign away, peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war,
are trade and intercourse have extended throughout the

world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist scacemes of ambition, usurpation, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of na nure to minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries; and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow-being. All distinctions of birth or of rank have been abolished. All citizens whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms of precise equality. All are entitled to causi rights and equal rotection. No union exists between church and state and perfect freedom of opinion is guarantied to all sects and creeds.

protection. No union exists between church and state, and perfect freedom of opinion is guarantied to all sects and creeds.

These are some of the blessings secured to our happy lend by our tederal Union. To perpetuate them, it is our sacred duty to preserve it. Who shall sasign limits to the achievements of free minds and fee hands, under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind, since the organization of society, would be equal in strocity to that'of him whe would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in snarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions, and invites all the astions of the earth to imitate our example. If he say that error and wrong are committed in the administration of the government, let him remsmber that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other system of government reveated by heaven, or devised by mun, has reason been allowed so free and broad a scope to combat error Has the sword of despots proved to be a safer of surer instrument of reform in government than en lightened reuson? Does he expect to find among thruins of this Union a happier shode for our swarming millions than they now have under it? Every lover of his country must shudder at the thought of the possibility of its dissolution, and will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment, "Our federal Union—it must be preserved." To preserve it, the compromises which alone enabled our fathers to form a common constitution for the government and protection of so many States, and distinct communities, of such diversified habits, interests, and domestic institutions, must be sacredly and reliciously observed. Any attempt to disturb or destroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of Union, can load to none other than the most ruinous and disnatrous consequences.

ly observed. Any attempt to disturb or destroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of Union, can load to none other than the most ruinous and dissistous consequences.

It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and sgitations, whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections—institutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution and were recognised and protected by it. All must see that if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of our happy form of government must speedily follow.

I am happy to believe that at every period of our existence as a nation, there has existed, and continues to exist, among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States, which will shield and protect it against the moral treason of any who would seriously contemplate its destruction. To secure a continuance of that devotion, the compromises of the constitution must not only be preserved, but sectional j-alousics and heart burnings must be discountenanced; and all should remember that they are members of the same political family, having a common destiny. To increase the at tachment of our people to the Union, our laws should be just. Any policy which shall tend to favor monopolies or the peculiar interests of sections or classes, must operate to the prejudice of the interests of their fellow citizens, and should be avoided If the compromises of the constitution be preserved—if sectional jealousies and heart burnings be discountenanced—if our laws be just; and the government be practically administered strictly within the limits of power prescribed to it—we may discard all apprehensions for the asfety of the Union, our laws becaused to the government to control or strengthen it in opposition to the will of its authors. Experience has taught us how unnecessory they are as auxiliaries of the p

iration shall require, all parties seem to acquiesce. Not does there seem to be any material difference of opinion as to the absence of right in the government to tax one section of country, or one class of citizens, or one occupation, for the mere profit of another. "Justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to fester ene branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of the government to extend, at gament, it is the detriction of the government to extend, at gament, it is the detriction of the government to extend, at gament, it is the detriction of the government to extend a large ment, it is the detriction of the government to extend a large ground the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculturs, monufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation." I have also declared my opinion to be "in favor of a taxiff for evenue," and that, "in adjusting the detail of a triff of revenue and the second produced he smount of revenue nuclea, and the would produce the smount of revenue nuclea, and the would produce the smount of revenue nuclea, and the would produce the smount of revenue nuclea, and the would produce the smount of revenue nuclea, and the would produce the smount of revenue nuclea, and the second produced the nuclear transmission of the federal government which, without it, would possess no means of providing for its own support. In executing this power by levying a tariff of duties for the support of government, the raising of revenue should be the object, and make protection incident. To reverse this principle, and make protection incident. To reverse this principle, and make protection for the detail of the nuclear transmission of the produced interests. In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such discrimisations within the revenue limit, there is a discrete interests. In levying discriminations within the revenue limit, there is a discrete interests. In levy ing duties f

THE ATLANTIC STEAM SHIPS -We find the fol lowing capital hit at the Bostonians in the Port-land Argus of the 3d inst. We have one of the engravings spoken of in our office. It speaks in the strongest language in favor of making New York the western terminus of all Atlantic steamers This harbor is never closed by ice.

This harbor is never closed by ice.

A spiendid lithograph has been got up, of the steam ahip Britsania, in the harbor of Boston, as she was freed from an ice embargo, the 3d of February, 1844. This engraving was made in bonor of the princely liberality of the Boston merchants, who expended \$10,000 in this successful effort to free the noble ship, and send her on her way to England. We learn from the lithograph that it was necessary to cut a channel one hundred feet wide, and seven miles long, before the Britannia could be freed from this embargo. Several copies have been sent to Montreal, we learn, as an illustration of the munificence of the Bostonians. It also illustrates another point very clearly, (which those who sent them never thought of) and which has been covered up by our Boston friends, as much as possible—that the harbor of B is occasionally flozen a distance of seven miles!

Considering the statements that have been made, this lithograph is a very unfortunate witness—and it was a cruel joke to send them to Montreal. We learn they are very scarce in Boston, "just at this moment."

FAST SAILING.-The new barque Alert, built for a propeller, while fitting out here in the early part of Jan. last, upon her first or trial voyage without a propeller, having excited a good deal of observation and conjecture as to her probable sailing qualities, we have much pleasure in publishing an extract from Capt. Farnham's letter to the agents here, dated Kingston, Jamaica, 8th Feb., by which it will be seen that she is perhaps one of the fastes

sailing vesuels ever built.

I will now give you an account of the barque She delivered everything here in prime order, the deck loud of horses, live stock, fruit, &c., includes, in ten days from New York, four and a half of which the wind was almost directly ahea. We had one heavy gale in the Gulf, in which she performed as well as any vessel could do. She runs 10 to 10½ knots on the wind, with ease. The brig Joseph Howe, which sailed the same day from New York, had 19 days passage, and, in fact, every thing that has arrived here from the States, has had a much longer passage than we, except the brig Ann Berny, who, the Captain says, had the wind fair all the way; with such a wind I could make the passage in seven days. She is so tight that we have to let water into her in port, to keep her sweet.

She took in a cargo of oranges at Kingston for New Orleans, and made the passage up to the city in seven days. The dimensions of this vessel are 135 feet long, 24 feet beam, 10 feet hold, and she was built at Bath, Maine, in Oct. 1844.

"DIED AT SEA."-We learn that Mr. D. D. Deguradon, a passenger on board the brig Mohican, died on the 3d of February, when that vessel was three days out from Balize, Hon. It is supposed that he was a native of Paris. His friends can obtain his effects, and any further information relative to him, upon application to Mr. S. W. Lewis, No. 26 Coenties Slip. We hope that the French papers will copy this notice.

ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY.-The pressure of news from Washington, obliges us to postpone till to morrow our report of the highly interesting proceedings at the anniversary of the St. David's So-

GRAND TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION .- One of the most interesting celebrations of the season takes place this evening at the Tabernacle. There is to be an oration by the eloquent Mr. Chapin, of Bos-ton—singing by the "Melodeons," and the "Musi cal Society"-music by a full orchestra-hundreds of beautiful women-and if that be not attraction enough for one night, we do not know what would be sufficient.

65- Hon Isaac Livermore has been chosen President of the Vermont and Massachusett Railroad,

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING ELECTION. three parties in the field are very busily engaged in making preparations for the coming contest in the The prize of the city government is a sering. magnificent one-well worth fighting for, and the approaching conflict promises to be one of the closest and most intense, we have witnessed in

many years. The Whigs are very active. They are re-organizing and brushing up in all directions. The old 'clubs" are to resume their operations, and every precaution is taken to ensure the bringing out o he full Whig force. Mr. Selden, the Whig candidate for the Mayoralty, will make a very excellent Mayor. He is an honest, straight forward, industrious and business man-not a violent partizan, and hence, with some, not very popular, but to the intelligent and respectable citizens, this is one of his best recommendations. Mr. Selden will indeed run well.

The locofocos elect their delegates to the nomi nating convention to-morrow evening. They have been unusually quiet in their movements thus far with regard to the municipal election. Some imagine that in their equabblings and feuds about the spoils to be dispensed at head-quarters, they have comparatively lost sight of matters nearer home, but that is a very silly conjecture. The locofocos were never more determined, and more wide awake, with respect to the election in this city than at this moment. They will be out soon with their candidate for the Mayoralty, and will make a very united and vigorous fight. They will concentrate their strength in the doubtful wards, and will leave nothing undone to obtain victory.

As for the poor "Natives," their prospects are gloomy in the extreme. Their conduct has diagust-ed every body. Their violation of their pledges their corrupt contracts—their neglect of duty—their miserable and farcial efforts at reform—their increase of the taxes, and their general imbecility, stupidity and worthlessness, have rendered them the objects of general execuation and ridicule.— They will, however, make great efforts to retain office, and as the great struggle will be between them and the Whigs, the scene will be amusing in

LICENTIOUSNESS OF THE PARTY PRESS .- It is real ly painful to observe the scurrilous and abusive nanner in which the Courier, Tribune and kindred party journals are assailing Mr. Tyler, on his retirement from the Presidency. Every vitupera-tive epithet, which malice and vulgarity can suggest, is applied to the late Chief Magistrate of this country. And these are the newspapers which affect to be respectable-to be patriotic-to be the representatives of American public opinion! 1 would not be easy to exaggerate the degradation and contempt with which such reckless, violen and rabid party journalism has loaded the American character and American institutions.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster of this city is very busily engaged in hawking about petitions in favor of his re-appointment, but we need hardly say that he meets with but small success in obtaining signatures. We believe almost every respectable man in the city has petitioned fo he appointment of Mr. Coddington. It is nearly time that we had a capable and efficient postmar ter in this city.

THE ROTUNDS IN THE PARK .- The Board of As sistants have concurred with the Board of Alder-men, and not "non-concurred" in relation to the disposal of this building. The Committee of Arts and Sciences will, therefore, get possession of this part of the city property, which will add to the large catalogue of the claims of the "natives" at the spring election, as it takes away some \$5000 per year of the city property.

OpuNTY COURT.-This Court met last evening and concluded the case for the prosecution on the trial of Justice Haskell. Mr. Brady opened for the defence. The Court will meet again this evening and will continue its sittlings, it is expected, untithe trial shall have concluded.

AMERICAN CONSUL TO VERA CRUZ.—F. M. D. mond, Esq., U. S. Consul to Vera Cruz, sailed on Monday from Boston in the Jerome. Mr. Dimond will long be remembered by the Texan prisoner for his kindness and attention to them while a

Last Night But two of the National Circus-The enterprising and indefatigable assistant of Gen Welch, takes a benefit at the Park Theatre this ments during the brief season of this Company must admire the facilities afforded them for view ing the performances, all owing to the capital ar rangements of Mr. Delavan, and will appreciate accordingly. Crowded house—go early.

must admire the lacinites another the capital ar rangements of Mr. Delayan, and will appreciate a accordingly. Crowded house—go early.

Serious Railroad Accident—We understand that the train of cars for Baltimore, which left thicky on Saturday afternoon, met with quite an alarming disaster about 8 o'clock in the evening, when a short distance this side of Elkton, (Md.) The night was dark and the train progressing at the rate of about eightee, miles an hour, when the locomotive run over a built that had lain itself across the rails. The locomotive clear of the obstruction with a bound, and fell in its proper placupon the rails on the other side, but the violence of the left had lain itself across the rails. The locomotive clear of the obstruction with a bound, and fell in its proper placupon the rails on the other side, but the violence of the road, with such force as completely to crush the top ansides, depositing it finally bottom uppermost. The car was cruwded, every seat being full, and the passenger were only saved from being crushed by the superincumbent weight of running gear, by the sustaining power of the backs of the reats, the frames of which were, fortunately, of iron. The second car contained sixty passengers, and the violent concussion extinguished the lights, upset the stove and filled the car with sahes, which in a few mements was added an almost stifling gefrom the overthrow stove. The windows were barresin, and the car steelf so twisted, that it was impossible to open the doors. The car iself was lifted from its four wheels, and lay partially down the embankment. The Hon. John M. Clayton, who was a passenger, with a proper presence of mind induced such conditione, that proper measures being taken, a release was soon safely effected. The third car remained upon the track, but, like the two before it, was badly shattered. The passengers carried through there were many bruizes and scrutches there were no material injuries—the worth mind the passengers carried through there were also cident. Help a

persons, by way of the Potomao, to Washington.—Baltimore, March 8.

Change of Fortune.—St. George Randolph, the full nephew of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and who by the recent compromise of the claims under his will, comes in for two-fifths of \$125,000, was for a number of years, and perhaps now is, a resident of Fayette county, Kentucky, and in very moderate if not needy circumstances. He siways, however, bore the character of an honest and highly honorable man, and all who know him will be gratified by this turn of fortune in his favor. He is a printer, and has worked at his trade, in many of the printing offices of Kentucky.

Congressional. Districts in Missouri.—The Legislature of the State of Missouri has passed an act, in conformity to the law of the United States, for dividing the State into districts for the choice of Representatives in Congress.

Amusements.

Palmo's Opera House—This evening will be performed for the second time, the humorous farce, of the "Loan of a Lover;" after which the laughable and excellent burleque Polks Dance, from the "Virginiar Girl"—the entertainments to conclude, for the first time, with the Ethiopean burleague opers of "Cinderells," entitled, "La Shin De-Hels," accompanied by an efficient orchestra. These pièces promise an evening entertainment of no ordinary character, and when borne in mind, the reduction of prices which have taken place, must command a full ettendance.

Langley's Western Indian Panacea is the best family medicine in the world. It is a positive and warranted cure for Dyspepaia, Asthma, Liver Complaints, Indigation, Continens, Sc. No person can possibly use in tricle for any of the above complaints without receiving personal positive streets.

manent relief
The Piles are warmnied to be cured by the Gennise Hay's
Linement, and Lin's Balm of China or the money returned—
Who will now suffer with this distressing complaint? Sold
at 21 Courtlands street.

East India Hair Dye.—This chemical preparation will cellor the hair any shade, from a light brown to a
jet olack, and not injure the hair or sum the skin in the
least. least.
Preserve and beautify the hair by using Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, which in mediately stops the hair from felling out, and restores it when bald. Sold only at 21 Courtlandt street.

The Month of March, so intal to all con

Influence of Light on Anismals—A late number of Chamber's Edinburg Journal says—The effect of light upon animal tissues is remarkable. In man, for example, it is well known that his complexion changes from fair to brown, and from brown to an aimest sooty color, by simple removal from a temperate to a tropical region. Indeed there is avery reason to believe that the same pigmental apparatus which gives the dark hue to the skin. Of the negro, is also present under the skin of the white man, and that it only requires an excess of solar light to bring it into full excreting operations. Even under the comparatively feeble light of our own latitude, the summer's sun will, in a few hours, convert the pale face of the delicate lady or the sedentary student into a taway brown. How highly useful a preparation uscessarily becomes, which has the chemical properties of neutralizing this effect of the sun's rays, and this desideratum has been supplied by Dr. F. F. G. uraud, an ingenious chemist, of New York, who prepares a Soap which possesses this simpler qualification. It is only necessary for Dr. F. F. Gouraud to add to the above high recommendation, that his Italian Medicated Noap is equally efficacious for the cure of pimples, blotches, and all impurities of the skin. Sold genuine only at 67 Walker street, first steer from Broadway.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, at his

All Philadelphia Subscriptions to the Herral owns to paid to the agents. Zieber & Co., 3 Ledge Buildings, Third street, near Chestnut, where single copies may also be obtained daily at 10 closed.

All the new and cheap Publications for sale at their establishment, wholesals and retail.

The property of the company of the paper, the "Herrald" is read from the company of the compa

## Tuesday, March 4-6 P. M.

very moderate improvement to lay in the Operations commenced at an advance of to one per cent., but before the board adshall to one per cent, but before the board schell off to a quarter and a half advance, and a adjournment a further decline has been experi. The transactions were not very extensive—Sich went up 1 per cent; Norwich and Worcester, 11. Long, 1; Pennsylvania 5s, 1; Ohio 5s, 1; Cancon 1; Pennsylvania 5s, 1; Ohio 6s, 1; Cancon 1; Pennsylvania 5s, 1; Acading Rail Delaware & Hudson, 21, since last sale; Erie closed firm at yesterday's prices.

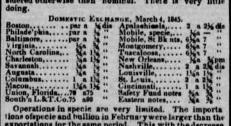
exas excitement has passed away, it has not even ine days wonder, and the effect produced upon market is rapidly disappearing. The adjourn-Congress cannot but have a very favorable influence on commercial affairs generally, and stock operationality.

ment of Congress cannot but have a very favorable influence upon commercial affairs generally, and stock operations particularly.

The inaugural message of President Polk will, we are informed, be very moderate in its tone and mild in its dectrines. His policy is to keep his administration as distinct from party feeling as possible, and in his suggestions will adhere as closely as possible to a medium course in relation to our internal and external affairs. It relation to the Texas question, he will undoubtedly in the negociations authorised, endeavor to conclinate the government of Mexico, and if possible bring about the Annexation of Texas upon constitutional grounds, and upon terms perfectly satisfactory to the three governments interested. We do not believe the new administration will be in any degree market by any great change in our foreign relations, but on the contrary feel confidentat all laws relating to commercial fairs will remain without much alteration, and that the country will advance in prosperity as rapidly as the laws now enforce will admit. For the past three years there has been a steady improvement in all departments of business; under existing laws, commercial affairs have wonderfully prospered, and must continue to so long as the mercantile-classes are not transmelled with restrictive laws, or sub-

Anere is very little doing in the market in foreign ex-change. We still quote sterling bills at 9 a 10 per cent premium.

Our quotations for domestic exchange cannot be con-sidered otherwise then nominal. There is very little doing.



South'n L&T.Co.75 and Eastern notes.... 22 Coperations in specie are very limited. The importations of specie and bullion in February were larger than the exportations for the same period. This with the decrease in our importations of foreign merchandise, will have a very great and good effect upon business; ralieve the money market, and increase the prosperity of all classes. We annex the current quotations for specie in this market.

There has lately been a movement made in the Legislature of this State, to compel the bunks to make their issues par in this city, or in Albany. The Comptroller, in his nanual report has several times ad vocated the passage of some bill to this effect. Petitions have been presented year after year to the Assembly, but they have been so far of no avail. We have examined the audject theroughly in all its bearings, and cannot rest the conviction that the existing system is the best under all the circumstances. Any attempt at reform in this business would assuredly lead to great abuses. We annex the quotations for uncurrent and broken bank money in this market:

Cycles and the second s

The exports of Domestics from Boston for the week ending March 1st, were larger than for any previous week within the past two years. The shipments were as follows:

| To South America | 1683 balos | West Indies | 37 " | Africa | 11 " | 8myrna | 212 "

Nearly two thousand bales shipped to foreign ports in one week. The Eastern Manufactories must be in very active operation to supply the foreign and domestic demand for their fabrics.

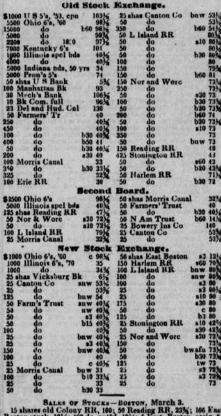
The revenue or taxation bill of Illinois was still under discussion in the House, in the course of which, a great diversity of opinion was expressed and on all hands it was admitted to be doubtful whether any bill on that subject would pass during the present session.

The bill imposing a tax upon stamps was rejected in the lower house of the Legislature of Maryland by a vote of 37 to 38. The canal bill introduced since the rejection of the other, differs from that in exacting another morragge upon the canal from the Company, and in requiring a guarantee from the mining companies to deliver annually 180,000 tons of freight at the basin in Cumberland. It authorizes the issue by the company of the State of the same by the company of the same of the same by the company of the same of the same by the company of the same of the same by the company of the same of the same by the company of the same of the same by the company of the same of the same by the company of the same of the same by the company of the same of the same by the company of the same of the same of the same by the company of the same of the same by the company of the same o

ly 140,000 tons of freight at the basin in Cumstrained in authorizes the issue by the company of \$1,700,000 in stock.

The annual report of the Secretary of the State of the several railroad companies for 1844 has been made to the Legislature. We annex extracts from the report showing the receipts of the Mohawk & Hudson, and the Troy and Schenectady Railroads for 1844.

| NEW YORR RAILROADS. | Receipts | Mohawk & Hud. Troy & Sch. Differed | Fasengers | \$56,394 | 31,067 | 35,227 | Freight, &c. | 25,678 | 1,795 | 21,081 Number of passengers..., 132,685 32.852 66,086



at 52 a 30c, prime at 68 a 50c. The receipts are usily increasing.

WHISERY—Drudge casks are in very limited demand at 23c. We quote western and prison betrels at 223 a 23c.

REAL ESTATE—At Auction—The two houses and lots northeast corner of Houston street and Broadway, 513 it front, 413 ft rear, by 100 ft deep, \$22,60c, the store southwest corner of Greenwich and Murray streets, lot on a perpetual lease from Columbia College at \$20 per sanum, 24 feet front, 40 feet centre, 34 rear, by 80 deep, \$14,500; two story brick front house 40 Lispenard street, lot 25 by 234, \$5 300; house and lot 48 Dey street, 193 by 78 feet,

On Sunday, 2d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Chas. W. Jacon, to Miss Rachel E., daughter of Wm. Gotosko, Esq. of London.

On Tucsday, 4th inst by Bishop Hedding, Charles C. Colare, of the firm of Willism Colgate & Co. to Miss Frances E., eldest daughter of Ira Perego, Esq. all of this city.

On Monday, 3d inst. at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. J. H. Price, John W. Beitron, to Frances M, daughter of the late Jameson Cox, Jr., of this city.

Died.

Dled. On Tuesday morning, 4th inst. John Monaghan, aged 20 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of / ndrew Harrison, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from 104 Barclay street, this afternoon at 4j o'clock.

SAVANNAH-Brig Savannah -J W Williams, and R W

Foreign Limportations.

Liverpool.—Ship Advondack—148 crates W Channery & co—1 case Merritt, Ely & co—79 do 15 bkts 39 bags C 8 Hubbard—25 casks 35 anvils 49 bags 12 bdls L Benedict & co—36 pags F. Canldwell—31 JC Jackson—8 W Dawson—13 W M Smith—2 Pyme. Wilson & Voaburg—53 R M Foster—15 Garner & co—20 Thompson & co—23 W Haydock—147 bars iron Teggleston & Buttels—1812 do G W Shlelis & Grother—15 Garner & co—20 Thompson & co—23 W Haydock—147 bars iron Teggleston & Buttels—1812 do G W Shlelis & co—50 tons coul 460 aacks salt G T Trimble—18 pags Wolfe & Bishop—3 Rosveli & Payson —3 Wood, Folger & Messer—130 Bird, Glillian & co—1 Chitrenden & Biss—15 LAtterbury & co—19 Il & G Crook—5 E W Shlelis & co—20 tons and the marked and the company of the compa